CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1831. [NO. 715.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Town of Fayetteville.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of North-Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company styled *The Fayetteville Rail Road Company*," *Public notice is hereby given*, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville will open Books of Subscription at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, under the direction of the Magistrate of Police, for the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, "to constitute the joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing said Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River," with the corporate privileges to the subscribers, *for the space of twenty years from the 1st January*, 1831. The said Books of Subscription to continue open from day to the 12th day of March next, both inclusive.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

February 9th, 1831.

Mrs. Edward Jones's

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE School which has for several years been conducted at Rock Rest, the family residence, is now removed to the vicinity of *Pittsborough*, and the present session will commence on Monday, the 7th of February, 1831, and continue five months.

The very remote situation of Rock Rest rendered in many accounts inconvenient for a School, while the advantages of retirement, without any of its inconveniences, are secured by the present commodious and pleasant situation a few hundred yards from the town. Pittsborough and its vicinity, are remarkable for health, being the resort of many families from the low country during the summer months.—The young ladies will be chiefly under the instruction of Miss *Charlotte Jones*, with a competent Assistant. When it is desired, Young Ladies who have friends in town may be boarded with them. It is proper, however, to remark, that those who reside in the family must necessarily enjoy more opportunities of improvement, and that the customary attentions to them during the intervals of school hours, will not be attended or interrupted on account of the admission of pupils that may board elsewhere.

TERMS PER SESSION

For Young Ladies exceeding twelve years of age, Board and Tuition, $75, including Books and Stationary with all other necessary expenses.

For children under twelve, $70. or $65 if Books and Stationary be furnished by themselves.

Mrs. *Jones* has much pleasure in stating, that in the Musical Department, she has obtained the services of Mrs. *Le Messurier*, a lady well known as an accomplished instructress in Music. A practising Piano furnished by Mrs. Jones without extra charge.

Chatham County, Jan. 29, 1831. [14tf.]

☞The Editors of the Wilmington Recorder and Raleigh Journal will please give the above advertisement a place in their papers for three weeks and forward their bills to this office for payment.

☞Lookat This.

For $5 you may get 20,000 Dollars!! No mistake. The Ticket is to be had by immediate application at Hewson's, Office, Petersburg. Those who stand in need of the 'ready change,' and all those who have been unfortunate heretofore, are requested to try again. Only $5 to get the snug and comfortable sum of $10,000 or $20,000. The advantage offered speaks for itself and cries aloud, 'now is the time."

HERE THEY ARE—*Make choice.*

☞	20,000	DOLLARS,
☞	10,000	DOLLARS,
☞	10,000	DOLLARS,
☞	2,160	DOLLARS,
10 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10 do of	500	DOLLARS,
10 do of	300	DOLLARS,
20 do of	200	DOLLARS,

Besides 100's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c. to be drawn on Thursday, 17th February, from the wheels of the New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 4.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25. Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash and Prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to directions, reject and address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

February 4, 1831.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st inst., a Negro Man named

SIMON,

thirty-three or four years of age, about six feet three inches high, very large around the breast and shoulders, large arms, thick lips, large eye-brows, and knock kneed, remarkably artful. He may endeavor to hide his being knock-kneed by wearing wide pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Thomas Armstrong, deceased, and afterwards to Mr. Jarrott, of whom I purchased him. He is a good Cooper, and can use all kinds of edge tools well. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN MURCHISON.

Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, Feb. 8, 1831. [14tf.]

Broke Jail,

About the 20th of December, 1830, a Negro Woman by the name of HANNAH. She says she belongs to Gabriel Parks, of Monroe county. Hannah is a large black young wench, about 26 years of age, has a rolling thick lips, and as near as I recollect, a small scar on her left wrist. When she went away had on a white homespun frock, and carried with her a calico and one other frock, not recollected. Any person taking up said negro woman and lodging her in jail so that I can get her shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ELIPHALET HALE.

Jailor Warren county, Geo.

14 2w.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold-mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of 5 or $10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills Feb 2—14.

SIGN PAINTING.

J. VAN WAGENEN,

FORMERLY of New York, offers his services to the Merchants and others of Fayetteville, in the execution of all kinds of Sign and Ornamental Painting From an experience of many years in the Cities of New York and Raleigh, he has no doubt of giving general satisfaction. He will remain here but a short time, during which he may be found at Mr. McLaughlin's Carriage Shop.

February 3. [13tf.]

☞The new sign at the "Observer Printing Office," is a specimen of his work.

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.

All of which will be sold at very moderate prices

February 2, 1831 —tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M ROUND

June 24, 1830. 81 tf

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68

American

Literary, Scientific, and Military

ACADEMY

CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the 6th day of June, 1831. The full course of Instruction will be as extensive, and, it is believed, more *practically* useful than at any Seminary in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on a youth such an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at an expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. PARTRIDGE will receive Students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Board, Washing, use of Furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Clothing, and expense money for such scientific Excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300 00

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, two hundred dollars, per Academic year. $200 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185 00

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing, Fuel and use of Bedding, will be, for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150 00

It will be optional with those who send Students to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish the pupils in this department, with every thing stated in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $260 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars, per Academic year. $130 00

Persons wishing for further information respecting the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Norwich.

For Sale,

A NORTHERN BUILT

Sulkey,

with HARNESS.

Apply at the Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, January 25, 1831. 12-3tp.1

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books

The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 18.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

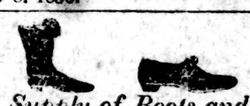
On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day

25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.

For Sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 8, 1830.



Fresh Supply of Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,

21 cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welted and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as *usual*, at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and of good quality.

Constantly on hand Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 5, 1831 [9tf.]

Take Notice!!!

MY Apprentice, *Wm. A Verrell*, who was bound to me by the County Court of Wake county, N. C. until the age of twenty one years, to learn the Book binding business, has runaway. He is about 18 years old, and when he went away was dressed in blue clothes and a drab box coat with capes. Now be it known, that I will pay one cent reward for his apprehension, and no other charge for his deliverance. I also forwarn all persons, according to law, from harboring said Wm. A Verrel, and caution those that have no acquaintance with him, to be on their guard from trusting him, for experience has taught me that he is a Rogue.

D. LINDEMAN.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1831.—13-1m

☞The Charleston Courier, Savannah Georgian, Georgia Journal, Augusta Courier, and Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, will please publish the above once a week for one month, and forward their accounts to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, for payment.

THE NEWLY INVENTED PATENT American Gold finder.

CONSISTS of two double machines, viz A, a preparative, and B, a cleansing machine. Five persons can wash in a full working day, on the American Goldfinder, five hundred bushels of raw earth, and not the least particle of the gold contained therein can escape. The American Goldfinder performs more than twelve rocking machines with twenty persons could accomplish, and only needs as much water as two rocking machines; besides that, in the rocking machines often the tenth part of the smallest gold is lost. The best certificates can be shown here, one of them calls this Machine "the labour saving American Goldfinder." This is then the best gold washing machine of the United States.—The invention of the American Goldfinder is of the greatest importance to this country, and can honorably be placed by the side of every other. If it be considered that five persons, in a full working day, can wash five hundred bushels of raw earth, it must be evident that with the help of this machine the least containing goldland, in which there is only contained 3 cents worth per bushel, must yield a very large gain, which, without this invention, would have been buried in the ground. From this invention important national benefits must accrue, and a large part of the citizens of the United States derive great advantage—for such little containing goldland is found mostly in every country. If it be also considered, that in the many gold regions of the Southern States,—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c,—one bushel of earth contains in rising increase from 10 cents to $1 worth of gold per bushel, it may be conceived what profit can be made in one year through the help of this machine: And a decrease of this metal is not to be thought of in the age of man.

To prevent every mistake, it must be noticed that the American Goldfinder is not the machine which was noticed in August last in so many newspapers. I. G. Ritter wanted to associate himself with Mr. Eisenmenger, of Richmond—but when he saw, from that gentleman's models, that he could not perform any thing, he withdrew himself. But Mr. Eisenmenger believed the words of the mechanic (I can make the best machine); and on the strength of such assertions published the said advertisements in several newspapers.

The owners of land containing gold, will address themselves to us alone, post paid, where they will receive satisfactory attention, according to the aforesaid description.

In sections of the country, gold is contained in quartz, iron ore, and other stones; the undersigned can make a good machine by which the gold can be separated from such substances.

They will make contract with owners of lands containing gold who have not the means to help themselves to a property, without having cash for paying for the machines.

The undersigned will at all times observe the most reasonable and moderate terms.

I. G. RITTER & CO.

No. 263 North Second street, Philadelphia.

January 7, 1831. [13-3w]

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.

From the Report and Documents on this subject, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, we extract the following letter:

Letter from George Pollok, Esq., dated

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1830.

SIR: Having received your circular of the 1st of July, relative to the cane, I take the liberty to make the following replies to those of your queries which have come within the scope of my experiments. The ribbon cane is the only kind I have cultivated. It is distinguished by reddish purple streaks on the jointed part, and is reputed to be the hardiest description in the United States, but one of the least productive.

Soils which suit Indian corn answer well for cane, but, as the juice is more concentrated on dry land, warm rich upland is to be preferred. Moderate seasons are desirable, as too much rain produces an aqueous juice, and too little injures the growth of the plant.

In North Carolina the cane shows no tendency to the formation of seed. It is propagated by cuttings and by roots.

There seems little difficulty in transporting the cutting of the cane: mine were received from Savannah in bulk, merely covered with straw, and were well preserved.

In the spring of 1828 I planted a few dozen of cuttings; in that of 1829 5 acres, and last spring 24 acres. My principal planting has been on lands near the River Trent, in latitude 35° 20′, but the last and present year I have also cultivated the cane on the banks of the Roanoke river, in North Carolina, in latitude 36° 18′. The canes produced in both situations have resembled in size and richness of juice those of Georgia. The ground planted was of the first quality, and generally very highly manured.—What has been planted in autumn has rarely succeeded. About the middle of March is our usual time, and has answered well. We plant the cuttings in single rows, at 5 feet distance, the ends lapping a joint or two. When 6 inches high, it resists frost as well as Indian corn, and better than cotton.

The culture resembles that of Indian corn, and, on the same description of land, a hand can tend nearly as much.

Our views have as yet been confined to raising the seed cane, and we have no experience as to the manufacture of sugar.

That the cane may be cultivated on the seaboard of North Carolina with a fair prospect of making molasses, seems more than probable. As to sugar, the case is questionable, as frost renders the season for grinding too short to carry on the business extensively without great risk.

The most northern point in Europe where the cane is cultivated is understood to be on the mediterranean coast of Spain.

It early occurred to me that near Malaga they probably possessed a description of cane that might be valuable to us, as being acclimated by long culture in that latitude. Under this impression, I took the liberty, of stating to the Secretary of the Navy my ideas on the subject, and means were used to accomplish the object, but as yet seem not to have been efficient.

This communication has been delayed in order to have the benefit of this year's experiments.

I am, sir, with sentiments of high respect,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE POLLOK.

There are numerous rumors in circulation of a very extraordinary yield of gold from a small quantity of ore, at Harris' Mine, in this county. It is said that about 15,000 dwts. were obtained in a couple of days from 2 or 3 bushels of ore. The reports are various, and the circumstance is merely mentioned in order to solicit a more authentic statement, from any one having a knowledge of its truth.

We understand the ore was found in a new vein near the surface, and from its extraordinary richness a guard is stationed over the place, to prevent any illegal search for gold.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Rail Road Dividend.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the first division of the road, extending from the city to Ellicott's Mills: the profits have been made for the use of a single track, the second track not being yet completed.—We believe this is the first dividend made by a rail road company in the United States.

There are now nine separate rail roads, of various lengths, constructing at this moment in Pennsylvania. They have all been commenced within the last two years, and are expected to pay a fair per centage on the capital. Many of them are in the coal district.

So great has been the demand for Mr. Halsted's work on Dyspepsia, that he has already sold more than 7000 copies.

Southern Review.—We perceive by a notice in the Charleston papers, that this valuable periodical, after a temporary suspension, is hereafter to be placed upon a permanent footing and to be published, periodically, every three months. The next number is to appear on the first of May next.

Fable.—There is much instruction in the following story, which we copied out of an old book the other evening at an auction. "I saw a gentleman riding before me on a fine horse, whilst I was mounted on an ass. Ah, said I to myself, how different my condition from his! But upon turning about my head, I saw a good looking countryman driving a wheel barrow before him. Oh, then, said I, if I am not equal to him who goes before me, at least I am superior to him who follows me." I have found that this fable has at certain times revived my spirit. I have wrote it on a label, and set it up in my cabinet, always to remember it.

He that spunges for Wine, is pretty apt to end his days in drunkenness.

Snow Storm.—The uncommon spectacle of a Snow Storm, was witnessed yesterday by the inhabitants of this city. The Snow commenced falling between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission, until past 2 o'clock in the afternoon—by which time, the streets and houses were covered with a thick coat. The wind was at North East, but did not blow with much force. In the afternoon, there was a fall of rain, when the snow began to melt—and at sunset, much of it had disappeared. There has not been so great a fall of snow in this city for many years. For some time the snow fell very fast, in uncommon large flakes. There were several attempts to start Sleighs, but as far as our observation extended, the hasty manner in which they were got up, admitted of but poor apologies for the stylish vehicles of more northern climes. In all parts of the town, the boys, grown as well as half grown, were pelting each other with snow balls.—*Charleston Courier.*

A new thing.—The Citizens of N. York must always have something to keep them alive. Every week, or every month at least, an excitement must be got up. They are all agog, just at this time, with the performance of an elephant recently imported from Siam, who is represented as possessing astonishing sagacity and docility. Indeed some of the stories related of it are almost too astonishing for belief.

The Pittsburg Statesman has placed the name of Henry Clay at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency.

The French Methodists.—The N. York Gazette states, on the authority of a private letter from Paris, that the Methodists have, of all other religious denominations, gained the most by the Revolution of July last. Availing themselves of the new freedom of worship, they have already opened in Paris three Chapels, with the following inscription in French, "Protestant worship, with no salary from the State, entry gratis."

John Bicknell, of Buckfield, says he has invented a boat which is to be propelled by the *weight of the cargo*, without the aid of steam. Of course the more heavily it is loaded the swifter it goes. It must be like an eel; the stronger you grasp him, the quicker he slips through your fingers; or be something like the man's fence rails, so crooked that they would not lie still.—When he is loading his boat at the wharf, no doubt, he has to keep it tied fast, or it would be off like a colt that had slipped his bridle. He offers to sell shares, but says nothing about a patent.

Society.—We learn from the London Court journal, that "a large establishment has been projected at Paris, for the purpose of enabling any individuals by the annual payment each of 700 francs (less than 30*l.*) to enjoy all the pleasures of social, with all the independence of domestic life. For that sum they are to have lodging, board, clothes and washing, the use of a library, the daily papers, billiard rooms, play, conversation, &c. The whole to be under the management of a Committee chosen by themselves. The prospectus even holds out the expectation of a country house, and free admission to the theatres!"

Thin Shoes.—Caligula once wished that the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Had I the power of the Roman Emperor, I would exert it in a way more beneficial to mankind or rather womankind. I would forbid under a heavy penalty any female appearing out of doors in thin shoes. Such is the influence of fashion, that for the sake of having, or appearing to have, a small foot, a lady will promenade the streets when the sidewalks are covered with ice, snow, and water, and her own feet barely covered with shoes thinner than paper. No wonder that consumption is the lot—the untimely lot—of so many of the young, the beautiful and accomplished of the American fair—no wonder that clad so lightly they are unable to withstand the inclemencies of a climate, against which the stoutest constitutions are not proof. Nature clothes the brute creation in garments suited to the season, but art dresses our ladies on a system diametrically opposite. Surely if the latter could examine the bills of mortality, and see how many of their number are the victims of fashion, they would be startled, if not admonished by the fact.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

FROM THE PAWTUCKET (R. I.) CHRONICLE.

On Monday evening, while we were seated in the Post Office, ruminating upon the nature of that negative quality, phisophically termed cold, and calculating the chances which we had for hearing from abroad during the coming week, in stalked one of your six feet swamp Jonathan's, with what he called "Uncle Sam's workbag" on his back. "Bless my stars, Mr. ——," said the Postmaster, "where are you from to-day?" "Where am I from?—why, from Wooster, I guess, and be dam'd to ye." "But you did'nt come on foot, Mr. ——, through this snow, with the mail on your back, a distance of forty miles!" "Now that'are is as nigh like a fashion postmaster as one bull calf is like another, jest to tell a man he lies before he says nothing—no horse could live in this ere snow, and so I said I'd come along a foot, and down I came tail on end, like a streak of chalk—I dont owe the Post Office Gineral nothin now, I guess, for not bringing of it in arter the time, as you knows on! Ha, mister!" On Tuesday morning the same man started for Worcester again, with the mail on his back, and with no team but Shank's mare, which he drove one before the other, or as the jockeys say, "tandem."

FOREIGN.

New York, Feb. 9,

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, arrived from Liverpool, bringing London papers of January 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th, both inclusive. We have also Lloyd's lists and London Shipping Lists to the 3d, and Liverpool Price Currents to the 5th. The Canada sailed on the 5th of January.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 23d December, to the 3d February.

The trial of the former French Ministers closed, and the sentences were rendered on 21st December. Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Ranville, were found guilty of treason, and were sentenced to imprisonment for life, to be deprived of their rank, titles, and orders, and to pay the expenses of the proceedings. The Prince de Polignac was moreover declared to be "civilly dead," a sentence, which in France, deprives a man of every civil and social right. It conveys his property to his heirs, dissolves his marriage, so far as respects its civil consequences, and takes from him all control and direction in the education of the children. Some disturbances were threatened in Paris among the populace, upon discovering that the ministers were not to be executed. Decisive measures were adopted by the government for the preservation of the peace of the city. Gen. Lafayette appeared among the crowd, on horseback, and addressed the people with much firmness and decision, announcing the determination to put down all excesses.—Large bodies of the National Guards were on duty, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourgh and on the 22d Dec. at 4 o'clock P. M., multitudes of people were in the streets, but nothing serious had occurred, and though much alarm prevailed with many, the prices of the public funds were unaltered at the exchange.

When the sentence of the Ex Ministers was published, it was apprehended by some of the ministers that they would be massacred in prison by the mob; but Lafayette was firm in opposing an attempt to remove them from the city.

FRANCE.—The Ex Ministers have been transported to the fortress of Ham.

Gen. Lafayette resigned his place in the Cabinet of the King of the French, on the 30th Dec. His speech in the Chamber of Deputies, on that occasion, we publish. Mons. Dupon de l'Eure, the minister of war, also resigned his place; and M. Odillon Barratt offered his, but it was not accepted by the King. A London paper, in remarking on the ministerial explanations which were given on the subject, show that misgivings existed in Paris, as well as at Brussels, since the recognition of Belgium, that English influence is to be established there, and Prince Leopold placed upon the throne.—This, however, is only to be inferred, with much uncertainty. The cause it is difficult to conjecture with confidence; but, it is evident that it must be a powerful one.—The reason for resignation assigned by Dupon de l'Eure was that insinuations had been made in the Chamber that Lafayette, himself, and Odillon Barratt, had excited the recent popular tumults, to intimidate the King into measures in favor of a few individuals, and then had tranquillized them; but that they were above suspicion. He stated that he had always been unwilling to encounter difficulties he had found in the ministry, but the King would not consent to his resignition; now, siuce the disturbances had been calmed, he thought it a favorable time to lay down a burthen too heavy for him to bear. He hoped to proceed harmoniously with his old colleagues in the Chamber.

The five powers have at length resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, on the condition that no member of the present French King's family shall be King of that Country.—*Morning Chron.*

POLAND.—The insurrection has become general throughout the kingdom, and great enthusiasm has been shown, even in some cases by females. The Jews have generally risen in arms. We have several reports from that part of Europe, which we do not consider worthy of confidence. It is, however, stated with confidence, that the Emperor of Russia has determined to crush the rebellion, and has ordered an immense force to the frontiers,—40,000 men were marching from St. Petersburg. Count Diebitsch has been, by an ukase, raised to the chief command of the armies.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 23d instant, announces that the Provisional Government of Poland had ordered an immediate levy of ten battallions of 1,000 men in each Waiwoidy. Two rich manufactures at Cgierza have raised a German legion at their own expense.

The Mentz Gazette, of the 25th instant, announces that an express, which arrived at Augsburgh on the 21st, brought intelligence that 160,000 Russians, who are marching from all parts of the empire, proceed with such rapidity, that it is expected that 80,000 men will enter Warsaw by the first of January.

London, Jan. 1.

The news from Warsaw and from St. Petersburg is considered decisive in the city as to the determination of the Poles to attempt the establishment of their independence, as well as to the Russians being determined to resist such an attempt. The general opinion appears to be, that the Russians will bring such an overwhelming power into the field as at once to crush the Poles; but no one calculates that the Emperor will be able to effect any thing of importance before the spring. It should be recollected, however, that between this and April or May there are several months to elapse, which will, no doubt, be well employed by the Polish Government in making arrangements to meet the enemy. The policy of Russia should be to strike while the iron is hot, but it is difficult to keep it so during a northern winter. In the spring, the probability is that the Poles will not only be ready for the Russians, but also to beat them. Besides, Russia, in acknowledging the independence of Belgium, has set a 'bad example,' with regard to Poland, which cannot fail to operate in her favor. It should be borne in mind, that the Poles have not much to fear from Prussia and Austria, the former will propably find more than enough to do in keeping down her Rhenish Provinces, and the latter quite as much in retaining her Italian sovereignty.

London, Jan. 3.

A Polish gentleman, of the name of Wielspolski, had arrived in Paris from Warsaw, charged with a mission from the Dictator. He is said to have left Warsaw on the 12th ult., and that it was only by being in disguise, and taking a circuitous route, that he was able to pass through the counties adjoining Poland, and reach the frontiers of France. The object of his mission is said, in some of the private letters from Paris, to be that of soliciting the French Government's alliance with Poland, or, at least, her good offices with the principal powers of Europe, so that the independence of Poland might be obtained. It was generally believed in Paris that this envoy would not succeed in obtaining any thing from the present government of France. No longer under the influence of popular clamor, that Government is more than ever fixed in its determination not to interfere with the internal concerns of foreign nations, provided others adhere to the same line of policy.

Paris. Dec. 28.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th was numerously attended in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by recent occurrences. The Chamber were proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when General Lafayette entered and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand. The General then went to the President, and after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows:

"In a neighboring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure the chamber will grant me the same favor. I always have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me in 1790, when 3,000,000 of National Guards wished to elect me their commander, at the Federation by 14,000 Deputies, to apply to the Constituent Assembly, and urge them to issue a decree in opposition to this desire. Such still was my opinion when the Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, who has since become our King, wished me to accept the same appointment, and I felt myself bound to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon as I was satisfied that it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, earlier if peace remained unbroken, but at a later period had war ensued. The declared opinion of the chamber has hastened the period, and out of respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the State.—It is merely a matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and no one, who has been acquainted with me during last fifty-four years of my life, can believe that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further and say, that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given umbrage which you, gentlemen, must have heard of; and this umbrage has ever been felt in certain diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have now no other honor than that of being one of your colleagues. One word more, gentlemen, I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all that goodness he has ever shown towards me, before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end.—At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me; who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord—we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think, that in the measures taken in the revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed on the throne. On throwing off my uniform, I have not changed my motto, "Liberty, Public Order." Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts; and of making our wishes known; for us there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services, and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friendship."

The Moniteur contains an address from his majesty Louis Phillip, to the National Guards, in which, after expressing his regret at the retirement of General Lafayette he notifies the appointment of Count Lobau, as commander-in-chief of the National Guards, in his stead.

The new election law of France has been presented to the Chamber. It doubles the number of electors, making them 180,000 instead of somewhat above 80,000; and it reduces to 500 francs of direct taxation the qualification for eligibility to vote. This will fall far short of the hopes of those who calculated on the extension of votes to 400,000 electors.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 10:—"The inhabitants here are in consternation respecting the insurrection at Warsaw, and many fear the loss of dear relations. At a review yesterday the Emperor, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince, rode through all the ranks of the regiments, and made known the events at Warsaw to the soldiers, who all cried for vengeance, and were joined in their indignation by the spectators. 'Your wish shall be complied with,' answered the Monarch. 'I myself will lead you against the rebels.' A general hurrah then resounded from all the ranks, and shouts of 'Down with the Poles!' were heard from all sides. Since this memorable scene, which renders the Emperor immortal in the eyes of all the Russians, every one vies with the other in making patriots."

The Polish army amounted to 140,000, viz: 45,000 regulars, 20,000 disbanded soldiers, who again take up arms, and nearly 80,000 new recruits.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1830.

Sales from the 24th to the 31st.—Cotton of all kinds, 8450 bags, including Sea Island, 50 bags at 12½ a 13½ per lb; Upland 3500 bags at 5 7-8 a 7½d; Orleans, 630 bags at 6 5-8 a 7 5-8d; Alabama and Tennessee, 1300 bags at 5¾ a 6¾d. Total import for the same period, 22,425 bags. Ashes—Montreal, pot, 600 brls. at 33s. 6d. a 34s. per cwt.; pearl 400 brls. at 42s. a 43s. per cwt. Turpentine, 1150 brls. at 12s. 1d. a 12s. 6d. per cwt.

Our usual monthly account of the Import of Cotton for Dec. contrasting 1829 and 1830, shows an increase on the month of 42,494 bags. In our next circular, we shall give the stocks of the other ports, which it is pretty accurately ascertained will reduce the excess of stock in the kingdom, and it will probably be found that the total stock will be about 320,000 bags. It seems to be almost universally admitted that the trade are much more scantily supplied than at the close of last year, and it is thought that the deficiency in the interior will probably equal the excess of stock in the ports. Supposing this to be correct, the whole of the import, which is about 870,000 bags, into the kingdom, deducting the export, about 35,000 bags, must have been consumed in the course of this year. The stock was so nearly anticipated, that its being announced on authority has had hardly any effect on the market, but the influence, if any, is in favor of the demand.

The business in Flaxseed has not yet opened, as we have no import so far. We have had an active inquiry for bonded Flour in the past week, and several thousand barrels in port and to arrive have been sold at 30 a 32s., the latter for the very finest brands. The Corn market altogether is lively, and a considerable reduction in the duties on Wheat is expected to take place before long.

[On Saturday, Jan. 1st, the sales of Cotton were 1500 bags; on Monday 3d., there was more animation, and the sales were upwards of 4000 bales.

We are indebted to a passenger for the following memoranda:—"The Liverpool Corn market on the 4th of Jan. was rather brisk, and prices a shade higher. Superfine Flour in bond bro't 32s. and favorite marks 33s. per brl.—*Edits. J. of C.*]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3, 1831.

The amount of the stock of Cotton at this port, as produced by the Brokers' returns, namely 258,000 bales. In London, the estimate stock appears to be 40,950, and in Glasgow 21,268, shewing a total of 320,218 bales in the ports of the kingdom, against 289,000, the estimated stock at the beginning of last year.

It is yet too early to tell what effect our stock-taking may have on the market; many of the trade are out of stocks, and must give us a better demand than we have had of late, but whether at better prices is somewhat doubtful. Since the amount of stock was declared, a public sale of 1000 bales Upland has been announced for Friday next. This is a bad omen at the commencement of a new year, particularly when contrasted with the circumstance of our not having had one public sale of this description during the whole of last year. About 100 bags Sea Island are also to be bro't forward by auction on the 7th inst. With the exception of 1827, our import of Cotton last year from America was the largest we ever received.

Stock of all kinds of Cotton on the 31st December, 1829,	289,380
Import of all sorts in 1830,	871,943
Probable decrease of stock in the hands of the trade,	25,000
	1,186,323
From which deduct the present estimated stock	320,218
Amount of export during the year	35,300
	356,018
Amount consumed in 1830	803,305

or weekly about 15,967 bales of all descriptions, or taken separately, of about 10,608 American, 3581 Brazil, 954 East India, and 824 Demerara and Egyptian, against 14,100, the estimated consumption of 1829, of which 9350 were American, 3100 Brazil, 650 East India and 1000 Demerara and Egyptian, shewing a weekly increase of 1867 bales of all kinds, and of American of 1258 bales, which increase, notwithstanding some little interruption through the disputes between the masters and their workmen, is very great; and supposing the consumption to proceed at its present rate, our Stock of American Cotton would be sufficient to supply the mills for about seventeen weeks.

The export of Cotton last year was very small, namely 35,800 bales, of which 9700 were American, against 109,300 shipped off in 1829, of which number 22,300 were American. The export in 1828 amounted to 63,800 bales, 71,000 in 1827, and 95,000 in 1826.

The prices of Upland, Orleans, Mobile, and Tennessee, are about ½d. a 3 8d. higher than those of the 31st December, 1829, and Sea Island, as near as the price can be got at is ½d. higher for inferior, whilst good and fine are 2d. a 4d. lower than at this time last year.

The last year on the whole was a good year for the importer of Cotton; fair, and even large profits in some instances were obtained on shipments made during the greater part of the year, and though those profits were cut down by the losses on late shipments, the business of the whole year exhibits a fair average. It is proper however, to state, that a part of the profits obtained on the early shipments, may fairly be ascribed to an erroneous idea taken up by the trade, that the supply of Cotton during the year might prove too small for the great increase in the year's consumption. Under this impression they acted, and for several months continued to buy, with little intermission, on a scale to surprise every one. At length, however, they were undeceived in this particular, which, added to the disturbed state of affairs on the Continent, induced them to alter thir course, which will appear manifest by reference to our weekly sales. Both dealers and spinners, for some time past, have bought sparingly and cautiously, and had our market not been propped by the accounts of short crops received from the United States, prices must have given way at a much earlier period than they did.

In the course of the last month, accounts of a very different complexion from those previously received came to hand from America, stating that the new crop, so far from being short, would be most abundant. These accounts, arriving at a time when many other unfavorable circumstances existed, broke down confidence, and our prices within three weeks gave way ½d. a ¾d. per lb. If the mills now out of work, in number upwards of 100, should shortly go in again, it may, for the time being, steady our market, or possibly through a good demand occasioned by the immediate wants of the trade, we may get an advance of 1-8d. per lb., but this is all we can expect at present.

A writer in the Quarterly Review, discussing the causes of the decline of science in England, says—"Within the last 15 years not a single discovery or invention of prominent interest has been made in our Colleges, and there is not one man in all the eight Universities of Great Britain, who is at present known to be engaged in any train of original research."

THE DEATH OF BOLIVAR.

The reader will find below, the formal announcement of the death of the distinguished patriot and soldier whose name heads this paragraph—a name that must be consecrated in the heart of every Spaniard whose bosom is inflamed with a love of rational liberty, while it will be warmly cherished by every friend of free institutions throughout the globe, who honestly recognizes the rights and privileges of his fellow man.

By Don Juan Francis Martin, Prefect of the Department, &c.

CITIZENS OF MAGDELENA,—Penetrated with the greatest grief, I am overwhelmed with sorrow. The Father of our Country is no more! The public calamities and the ingratitude of his enemies, have brought him to an untimely grave on the 17th inst. at 1 P. M. His end has been hastened by his heroic sacrifices for his country, and the tears of his friends attest the sincerity of their grief for the loss of a hero, whose name must be forever embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.

Citizens.—The Liberator has been devoted to you to the latest period of his existence. Hear his voice, and respect his decrees, which should we violate, the national ruin must be the infallible result, and the independence of Colombia will die with the hero who gave her liberty.

Citizens.—The Liberator has left us forever. We must be unanimous, and go hand in hand for the good of the Union, and secure what he has already achieved for us—obeying the actual Government, in order to liberate us from anarchy, and our conduct will correspond with the Liberator's desires. Remain firmly united together, and swear on his grave to follow up the dictates which his inspired mind laid down for the good of his country, and by this means, will we honor his memory, and discharge a heavy debt of gratitude.

JUAN DE FRANCISCO DE MARTIN.

Carthagena, Dec. 21, 1830.

The following General Order was issued at Carthagena, on the 21st ult. by the Military Commandant.

Soldiers, The sun of Colombia is set. His bright rays has ceased to shine on this part of the globe.—The father of his country—the illustrious Bolivar, is no more, and a century of mourning will not be sufficient to shew our love, our gratitude, and our attachment!

Soldiers,—You well know what Colombia has lost in her Liberator—a loving father—a faithful soldier—a wise magistrate, and the best protector of humanity.

Soldiers,—Our Liberator trusted always in true patriotism in your virtues, as well as the affection you voluntarily evinced towards his person.

Soldiers,—It is not possible to [illegible] and the cause of his death, and the country [illegible] appreciate your submission to the existing government, as a proof of your attachment to your late Chief. I shall attend to his last desires, and shall be the first to show my submission to the last mandate of the benefactor of Colombia.

IGNACIA DE LUQUE.

Carthagena, 21st Dec. 1830.

At the last Session of our Legislature, an Act was passed imposing a tax of one per cent upon the dividends of Stock owned by citizens of this State in the Bank of the United States. An application was recently made, on behalf of the Bank, to his Honor Judge Bay, for a prohibition, to restrain the Tax Collector from requiring returns from the owners of the Stock. The application was dismissed by Judge B. who expressed an opinion, we understand, decidedly favorable to the constitutionality of the tax.

The case has been carried before the Appeal Court, in which it is now pending. If, as we apprehend it will, the Appeal Court should sustain the decision of the Court below, the Bank, most probably, will apply for protection to the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court, of course, will reverse the decision of our State Court, and order the prohibition to be issued. Another instance of collision may then take place between the State and Federal authorities: and in case of disobedience by our State Court, it would be matter of curiosity to see how the royal mandate of the Federal Court would be enforced.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Voyage to the Pacific in a Pleasure Boat.—The Boston Patriot says, the schr. Argus, of only 30 tons, formerly a pilot boat, has cleared for the Pacific Ocean, with a cargo of Navarino hats, of domestic manufacture. Who but a Yankee would dare to double Cape Horn in a pleasure boat? The feat has been done before however by the pilot boat Wasp, several years ago.

Advantages of Drunkenness.—We find the following in the Baltimore American of Saturday:

"It appears from the report of the trustees of the Alms House, inserted in another column, that of the 992 adults received into that institution the last year, not less than 944 were ascertained to be habitually intemperate; and that of 142 children born or admitted in the same time 115 at least were brought to destitution by the drunken habits of their parents."

Fire at Sea, and Providential Escape.—On the 26th ult. in lat. 40 30, long. 70, the William Brown, arrived at New port, fell in with the schooner Billow, Stoddard, *on fire.* The B. belonged to Hingham, and was from Fredericksburg, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of flour. The Captain and crew were taken off, but such was the dangerous state of the vessel, that not a single article of clothing or any other thing could be brought away. The flames were spreading with frightful rapidity, when fallen in with by the William Brown. The decks were so hot that it was almost impossible to stand on them and the *chain bolts hissed* as the vessel rolled in the water. The crew had previously suffered much by the severe weather, and were frost bitten. It was not known how the fire originated.

Benefits of high duties on Spices.—Illustrating the benefits of high duties upon articles not involving any protective principle, we have been informed of the following facts, from an unquestionable authority:—

Not long since, during the present fine sleighing, a house in Montreal sold twenty barrels of nutmegs and one cask of mace, which were transported to Boston without any payment of duties. A person employed in carrying frozen or fresh codfish to Canada, was the bearer of those articles.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been permitted to take a copy of the following letter, from Mr. Adams to a gentleman of this city, for publication. The subject itself is interesting, but that interest is greatly enhanced by the scientific and instructive manner in which the subject is treated by the distinguished writer. The letter it may be proper to mention, was elicited by the following circumstance. Several years ago, the gentleman referred to, had the pleasure of passing a day with Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, during which, some [illegible] in the conversation led the latter to speak of the properties of platina, and the advantages which that metal possessed for the purposes of coin, &c. The appearance a few days ago of an article in a New York paper, mentioning the recent coinage of that metal by the Russian Government, reminded the gentleman of the observation of Mr. Adams; he sent him the paper, and the following letter was the consequence. We have not a copy of the article referred to, or we would insert that also, for the better understanding of the subject.

Washington, Feb. 7, 183[illegible]

DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for the kind transmission of the Evening Post, containing the very interesting article upon the new Russian Platina coin, and also for reminding me of one of the most pleasant days that I remember to have passed, although the conversation respecting the use of Platina for coinage had escaped my recollection. The project of coining Platina was if not originally conceived, most eagerly pursued by the late very ingenious Mr. Erick Bohlman. In the year 1815, he presented a Memoir upon this subject to several of the Governments of Europe—to France, Great Britain, and Austria, as I think he himself informed me. The specific gravity and intense solidity of Platina, rendered in some degree unmanageable for coining. The [illegible] instruments employed at Mints for gold and silver not being of sufficient power to stamp a distinct impression upon the metal, Dr. Bohlman had invented an instrument adequate to that purpose; and at the Mint in Paris had caused to be struck impressions of several of the medals of Napoleon, some of which he exhibited to me. The peculiar advantages to the general commerce of the world which might be derived from the introduction of Platina in coin appear to me to be so great, that I have been surprised that the proposals of Dr. Bohlman had not been successful in his applications to the enlightened governments of those great and commercial nations to which they were addressed; and it is with great satisfaction that I have learnt that the Imperial Government of Russia, has at length carried this idea into execution. There are two points of view in which it appears to me that the coinage of Platina must be eminently useful. 1st. As an intermediate coin of proportional value between gold and silver. Without pretending to precise accuracy, we may assume the proportional value of gold and silver to be of [illegible] 1. The value of Platina as an article of merchandize is as nearly as possible a geometrical mean proportion between these two quantities—that is to say, one pound troy weight of Platina is worth in the market about four pounds of pure silver, and one quarter of a pound of pure gold. The advantage of such an intermediate coin between the two precious metals heretofore used for a circulating medium, are so obvious, that I need not expatiate upon them 2d. The specific gravity of Platina secures it an advantage for the purpose of coinage not enjoyed by gold and silver. It cannot be counterfeited. In the article in the Evening Post, it is mentioned that the six rouble piece is about the size of a dollar, and [illegible] cent. Its specific gravity is not mentioned, but must be nearly about the weight of a dollar—and so, you may readily conceive how impossible it would be to find a metal upon which to counterfeit a coin which would impress its purity upon the hand of the receiver merely by its weight. Another property which renders this metal peculiarly fit for coinage is the durability of its impression. Gold and silver are liable to lose their stamps and much of their substance by circulation; from the impenetrable nature of Platina, it is much less susceptible of being worn out and wasted by passing from hand to hand," &c. To be used across the [illegible] of Kingdoms, as another represents from some [illegible] or in a bar [illegible]—but, to be calm debate, [illegible] nation of punishment. [illegible], too,—the [illegible] down the [illegible] phatic manner [illegible] and regret [illegible] if it had [illegible] not at all as [illegible], said, "*if the arguments* [illegible] the echo [illegible] from South [illegible] But Mr. Sp[illegible] and abashed [illegible] his regret [illegible] had expressed [illegible] believes that [illegible] manufactured [illegible] *he knows his* [illegible] enders his [illegible] as when he [illegible] on as a post [illegible] or fifteen [illegible] a whisper to [illegible] ds, he would [illegible] popular indeed [illegible] as a "household [illegible] ore courage [illegible] the magazine [illegible] ld the disas[illegible]

Under its highest polish, it is difficult to distinguish from the colour alone the difference between Platina and silver. The standard measure of length [illegible] of weight of the modern French system, the metre and the killogramme, are of Platina—exact facsimiles of them are deposited in our Department of State; and it would require the eye of a practical Silversmith to distinguish them at once from silver, but no person can take them into the hand for an instant without perceiving that they are a far different metal. The specific gravity of Platina being nearly double that of silver.

There is an error in the article of the Evening Post with regard to the value of the Russian Silver rouble worth a small fraction less than seventy five cents. The six rouble piece therefore, instead of 4 dollars and 62 cents, is worth a fraction less than 4 dollars and a half. The present silver coinage of Russia is regulated by an ukase of the Emperor Alexander, the year 1810: and the silver roubles have stamped upon them not only their specific weight, but the exact quantity of pure silver which they contain. It is to be presumed, that the inscription upon the Platina coin, mentioned in the Evening Post, is of a similar character. The value of one grain, troy weight, pure gold, is about 4 cents—that of a grain of silver, ¼ of a cent; in the relative proportions before mentioned, between these metals, one grain troy weight of Platina is worth as nearly as possible, one cent; and a dollar coin in that metal would weigh precisely or very nearly 100 grains troy weight—allowances are of course to be made for alloy. Our silver quarters of dollars should weigh 104 grains each—but a dollar in Platina, from its specific gravity, would of course not be of so large a size; it would probably not much exceed that of a 12½ cent piece. The introduction of Platina as a coin, to any considerable extent, would probably increase its relative value in the market. How far this operation might be anticipated, I am not able to foresee. The metal itself is of recent discovery, and hitherto it appears, that, in the production of it, nature has been uncommonly parsimonious. But as a new mine of it has been discovered in the Ural Mountains, it is not improbable that the rise in value which would follow from the extended use of the metal, would be counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of the supply.

It is remarked in the article of the Evening Post that there is no head of the Emperor upon these Platina coins. There has been no head of the Sovereign upon any of the Russian coins since the reign of the Empress Catharine. Her son and successor was deterred, as perhaps he thought, from permitting his head to appear upon his coins, by a religious scruple, and he substituted for it a legend from the Psalms—"Not unto us—Not unto us." Whether the same scruple has been inherited by his sons, is a matter of conjecture; but neither Alexander nor Nicholas could be actuated by another motive which the critics ascribed to Paul, the consciousness that his head was not a desirable object of exhibition.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Royal Condescension.—It was lately announced by a St. Petersburg Journal, that "his Majesty was *graciously pleased,* during his stay at Warsaw, *to enjoy excellent health.*"

The census of New Orleans gives the city nearly 50,000 inhabitants. Considerably more than half of this number are black

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1831.

Copious extracts from the late Foreign news will be found under the proper head. As to the state of the markets, we have devoted a good deal of space, owing to the importance of the views entertained in Liverpool since the commencement of the year, when an account of the Stocks was taken. The unsettled state of Europe has disappointed all the calculations made under different circumstances. To that it is owing, that the stock of cotton is somewhat larger than at the corresponding period of last year, and that the price is not much (though it will be seen that there is something) higher than at that time.

Destitution.—On Monday last, we noticed a family in our streets, who exhibited a degree of poverty, and at the same time of determination to endure hardship for the hope of bettering their condition, such as have rarely been seen. It consisted of a husband and wife and five children, the oldest not more than eight or ten years of age, and the youngest in its mother's arms. They had come from one of the lower counties in this State, and were on their way to the New Purchase in Georgia. They had no horse, and no other visible property, except a gun, a little to carry water, and a small wallet, probably containing clothes, thrown over the shoulder of the oldest boy. In this destitute condition, they had undertaken a journey of about 500 miles. They remained but a few minutes in our streets, and did not appear to be soliciting charity.

In our last paper we had only time to make a short extract from the war speech of Gen. Speight, on the Salt duty. Subsequent reflection has but increased our detestation of the language which the gentleman uttered on that occasion. We can find no excuse for it. Not only is it opposed to the feelings of his constituents, but it is cowardly bravado—disgraceful to the Halls of Congress, to the State which sent him there, but more especially to himself. Our views of it are very well expressed in the following article from the Lynchburg Virginian:—

"The committee of Manufactures have thrown a firebrand into the House in the shape of a bill to *repeal* the act passed at the last session of Congress reducing the duty on Salt, and reinstating it at 15 cents per bushel. It has not yet been disposed of. The weather on it is exceedingly warm, and points directly to an event which we once fondly hoped was far off—yet in the womb of futurity, but which we are now compelled, against our will, to believe is nigher at hand than most men dream—we mean, *the dissolution of the Union!*—Mr. Speight, of N. Carolina, announced the vengeance of the South on the majority of the House, if they persisted in a course of measures like those pursued for some years past."—"This is all nonsense; because the South can by no possibility inflict any "vengeance" which the majority of the House would have any reason to dread.—They are no Prætorian Guards nor Lictors to drive members from their seats, nor coerce them to the adoption of a policy which their judgments do not approve. All that the South can do, is to secede from the Union, and we doubt whether the "vengeance" of such an act would not fall more heavily on the heads of the threateners than the threatened. "The day is coming (continued Mr Speight) when the South shall be heard. The oppressive measures under which she labored must be repealed—it will be done and it shall be done. The South was on the eve of a million," &c. This is ridiculous and contemptible language to be used on the floor of Congress—to be carried across the Atlantic—and to be quoted in the palaces of Kings, and among the advocates of despotic, as another fatal evidence of the instability of free representative governments. If it had proceeded from some drunken brawler on a court house green, or in a bar room, we should not have wondered at it—but, to be uttered in a deliberative assembly—in calm debate, ought to ensure its author the condemnation of public opinion, in the absence of all other punishment. Coming from a North Carolina member, too,—the Legislature of which State recently put down the Disunionists in the most indignant and emphatic manner, it is calculated to excite an astonishment and regret, neither of which would have been felt if it had proceeded from a South Carolinian. We are not at all astonished that Gen. Blair of South Carolina, said, "*if this proposition should succeed, the next argument will have passed away;*" because it is but the echo of the same voice which we have heard from South Carolina any time these three years.

But Mr. Speight must himself have felt rebuked and abashed, when a South Carolina member expressed his regret "that the gentleman from North Carolina had expressed himself as he had done." No man believes that the bill reported by the Committee of Manufactures will pass—not even Mr. Speight. He, *he knows that it will not pass;* and this knowledge renders his language still more reprehensible. It was when he who *thought* of the dissolution of the Union as a possible thing, which might happen, in seven or fifteen centuries hence, breathed it not but in a whisper to himself. If he had trusted it to friends, he would have been overwhelmed with a storm of popular indignation: but now, the idea is as familiar as a "household word,"—and it only requires a little more courage in the malcontents to apply the match to the magazine. We pray that our eyes may not behold the disastrous event!

Census of Tennessee.—The population of Tennessee is 684,822, of whom 542,452 are white and 142,370 black. Increase in ten years 262,009, or about 62 per cent. Representative population 627,874, consequently a ratio of 48,000 would entitle the State to 13 representatives. By any ratio between that and 42,000, it would be entitled to 12. The present number is 9.

Georgia.—The population is 518,335, of which 297,271 are white, and 221,064 black. The representative population being 429,909, a ratio of 48,000 would give 8 Repreprepresentatives in Congress, with a fraction of 45,000. A higher ratio, not exceeding 53,000, will give the same number of Representatives. The present number is 7.

The Rutherford Spectator says, in relation to the Census of this State—"The result will not only serve to gratify public curiosity, but will plainly the political relations of the different sections of the State in point of representation in the Government of the State.—To suffer inequality cannot fail to produce discontent, and stimulate the people of the West to do something to effect a radical change in the present state of things, at the next session of the Legislature. Already do the most strong sectional factions exist in our Legislature; questions of great public interest, it is too much to be feared, have been decided in past sessions, not according to their merits or demerits, but by the combination of the three local parties: the Eastern, Cape Fear, and Western. By this trio all questions must, in future, under the present unequal basis of representation, be referred and decided;—and who is able to say where this "dragooning and log-rolling" system will end or what will be its consequences? Although a resolution was introduced, at the last session of the Assembly, to call a Convention, and failed, yet we have been informed by one of the late members, that his opinion was, that the sentiment of the East on the Convention question, is gradually undergoing a change; they are conscious that, under the present organized parties, the Cape Fear in reality holds the balance of power—that "the sceptre hath departed from Judah,"—under such circumstances they would be inclined to equalize the representation in such manner as the interest of the whole State might be secured; that, had the resolution been introduced at a more seasonable period, there would have been considerable prospect of its success, even at the last session. We trust the people of the West will not suffer this important object to fail from want of perseverance."

☞ *John Randolph a Candidate for Congress!*

A gentleman of this place, who has just returned from Charlotte Court, informs us, that John Randolph was announced as a Candidate for Congress, on Monday last. The announciation was authorised by Mr. Randolph's friend, *William Leigh*, Esq.; and therefore there is no doubt it has been done at Mr. Randolph's instance. Thus ends the magnificent diplomatic career of John Randolph!

Lynchburg Virginian.

The Jackson Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to the number of 78, had a meeting on the 3d inst. and adopted resolutions approving of the President's consent to become a candidate for re-election.

The Legislature of Delaware has nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, by a vote in the Senate of 7 to 1, and in the House of 16 to 3.

DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wilmington, (Del.) Feb. 9, 1831.

Dear Sir: Fort Delaware was destroyed last night by fire. We have no particulars; but from the view we had of the conflagration here, we suppose it commenced about 10 o' clock. About 12 o'clock a tremendous explosion shook our town, which we supposed, of course, to be the magazine. This place, you know, is about 11 miles in a direct line from the Fort. The conflagration had a tremendous appearance—the horizon was illuminated far and wide, and our borough looked brilliant at midnight.

A letter of Thursday morning, from Delaware City, (opposite the Fortress) says "the fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The floating ice in the river prevented any communication with the Fort, and leaves us in painful uncertainty as to the fate of the garrison."

The Philadelphia National Gazette, of the 10th, printed about 24 hours after the fire, merely says: "We learn that the houses in Fort Delaware, Pea Patch Island, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening."

William L. Marcy has been chosen a Senator of the United States from the State of New York, to succeed Mr. Sandford, whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of next month. He is a friend to the present Administration.

Loss of the Camden Mail.—The Mail due here last evening from Camden was lost yesterday morning in crossing Vance's Ferry. The driver states that the rope attached to the flat having broke, it was driven against a tree, by which the horses were impelled into the river, dragging the stage after them. The Passengers were with difficulty rescued from their perilous situation in the stage, among whom were two ladies, one of whom sustained some slight injury. Efforts would be made, as soon as the fall of the river permitted, for the recovery of the Mail.—*Char. Pat.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. William G. H. Jones, WILLIAM J. ANDERSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZABETH HUSKE, eldest daughter of John Huske, Esq.

DIED,

In Norfolk on the 7th inst. after a protracted illness of Paralysis, Commodore ARTHUR SINCLAIR, of the U. S. Navy, many years commanding Naval Officer, on that station. He was an officer of distinguished gallantry and skill in his profession, and enjoyed the confidence of the Government in an eminent degree. He entered the Naval service as Midshipman on the 15th Nov. 1798, and soon after displayed the most intrepid bravery in the action between the Constellation, (Com. Truxton) and the French frigate Insurgent, which reflected so much honor on the naval prowess of our country. He was advanced to the rank of Post Captain, 24th July, 1813. As an officer and as a citizen, he was highly esteemed, and in all the relations of domestic life, honored and beloved. He has left several children to revere his memory.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 10, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with 72 boxes, bales and trunks, 27 hhds. Sugar, &c., 152 bbls. Fish, &c., 174 bags Coffee, Iron, &c., to W. Whitehead, J. H. Hooper, W. Nott, T. J. Curtis, W. L. Hawley, P. Dailey, J. Hadlock, Willkings & Co., J. Kyle, A. Torrence, Hall & Johnson, C. P. Mallett, D. A. Ray, C. T. Haigh, S. W. Tillinghast, B. Williams, T. Fuller & Co., Horton & Hutton, D. MacRae, Geo. McNeill, J. M. Dobbin, Dr. Dickson, A. Black, G. Deming, Fayetteville; Stedman, Prince & Co., J. Small, Pittsborough; F. & J. Leake, Richmond County; J. Miller, Randolph Cty; J. Modderwell, Greensborough; John Murph y, Clayland & Torrence, Salisbury.

DEPARTED, on the 12th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, with Flat Clarendon in tow, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flaxseed, Flour, &c., for D. A. Ray, T. Fuller & Co., I. Blake, Jr., J. Huske, S. Ferguson, W. Whitehead, J. Munn, J. M. Dobbin, C. T. Haigh, J. McLeran, Jr. Willkings & Co., J. C. Fenn.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 7th instant, the Vice President communicated a letter from the Postmaster General, which, with the accompanying documents, were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, by a vote of 19 to 18.

[The documents consisted of copies of all contracts made by him or his predecessor, on which additional allowances had been made for additional services; copies of all contracts existing when his immediate predecessor came into office, on which similar allowances were made, and copies of all contracts made by his immediate predecessor, on which similar allowances had been made. The letter adds, "that the labor required for the investigation of each case, on more than 1700 routes, and making the statements, besides preparing copies of about 1400 contracts, comprising together nearly 6,000 large folio pages, has required the constant and diligent service of several clerks for about six months. The current business of the department has been delayed, so far as could be done without producing permanent loss; and, together with the new arrangements rendered necessary in answering the several calls for information from the committee instituted by the Senate on the 15th of December, it has not been practicable, with all the force that could be applied, to finish the report at an earlier period."]

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to reduce the duty on imported Sugar.

Mr. Brown moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce. The motion was rejected; yeas 16, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, it was then referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Election of Printer.—On motion of Mr. McKinley the Senate proceeded to the election of a Printer for the ensuing two years.

On the first ballot

Gales & Seaton received	-	22 votes,
Duff Green	-	22
E. C. Watmough	-	2
F. P. Blair	-	1

Second Ballot.

Gales & Seaton	-	22
Duff Green	-	22
E. C. Watmough	-	2
F. P. Blair	-	1

Third Ballot.

Gales & Seaton	-	22
Duff Green	-	23
E. C. Watmough	-	1
F. P Blair	-	1

Fourth Ballot.

Gales & Seaton	-	22
Duff Green	-	24
F. P Blair	-	1

The Vice President stated, that forty-seven votes having been given, twenty-four were a majority of the whole; and Duff Green having received that number, he was duly elected Printer to the Senate.

Duty on Alum Salt.—On the 8th inst. Mr. Benton asked leave to bring in a bill to abolish the duty on Alum Salt, and supported the object of the measure by reading a number of extracts of letters and other documents, going to shew the operation of the Salt duty upon the people. When he closed, the Vice President observed, that inasmuch as a bill was now pending before the Senate to repeal the duties on imported articles, in which Salt is included, the motion of the Senator from Missouri was not in order. Mr. Benton appealed from the decision of the Chair, but, on motion of Mr. Hayne, the whole subject was laid on the table. On a subsequent day, the Vice President said, that after mature examination and deliberation, he was satisfied that he had erroneously decided that the above-mentioned bill could not be received. Mr. Benton then withdrew the bill, and gave notice that he would introduce a similar bill with some modification.

On the 10th, Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill "concerning Martha Randolph, the daughter and only surviving child of Thomas Jefferson, deceased," the object of which is to make a donation to her. Mr. P. made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill, citing the donation to Lafayette as a precedent.—The bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindexter, Bell, Webster, Tyler, and Hayne.

The principal subject of debate in the Senate, during the last ten days, has been the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Grundy:—

Resolved, That the Select Committee, appointed on the 15th day of December last, to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, are not authorized to call before them the persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal.

This resolution has arrayed the two parties against each other. Messrs. Grundy, Woodbury, and Benton, Administration members, advocated the resolution, and defended the Administration, and Messrs. Clayton, Hendricks, and Holmes, spoke in opposition to both. No question has been taken.

The bill from the House, for the relief of Mr. Monroe, has been referred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Representatives, on the 5th inst. the bill to restore the duty on imported Salt was laid on the table, 145 votes to 41. These 41 are almost exclusively Southern members, whose object in opposing the motion to lay the bill on the table, no doubt was, that it might be rejected at once.

The motion made by Mr. Stanberry, some time ago, to strike out of the general Appropriation Bill, the item of $18,000 for compensation to the Minister to Russia, has been lost, after several days' debate, in which a great number of members participated, by the application of the previous question. The bill passed its third reading, yeas 115, nays 5.

Internal Improvements.—Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred so much of the message of the President at the commencement of the session, as relates to that subject, made a report thereon, embracing a full reply to the opinions announced in the Executive message, and concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the General Government should continue to prosecute Internal Improvements, by direct appropriations of money, or by subscriptions for stock in companies incorporated in the several States.

Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Martin of S. C., has given notice of his intention to offer the following as an amendment to the report of the Committee upon that part of the President's message relating to the Surplus Revenue:

Resolved, That the power of taking money from the people, by laying and collecting duties, imposts, and excises, is one of the most sacred of the trusts vested in governments; that it is conferred solely to enable them to command the necessary means to execute the object for which they were instituted, and that, to exact money from the people when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary for those objects, would be, on the part of the Government, a manifest breach of trust, and to the people unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, That the General Government was created by the people of the States for certain general objects, to execute which, particular and specific powers, enumerated in the Constitution, were conferred on it, and, among others, the power of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, which like the other powers, were conferred solely as means for effecting the common objects entrusted to the Union; and that for the General Government to collect taxes, to distribute the proceeds among the several States, would be in fact to acknowledge that the money is not necessary for those common objects, and would, therefore, be not only unjust and oppressive, but a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That, to collect money to be distributed among the States must, in its consequences, put to hazard all the objects for which the General Government was formed, as it would necessarily create in all the States powerful factions, whose object would be to obtain a control over the sums distributed, and whose influence would be directed to increase the surplus to be distributed, by arresting or demolishing the appropriations of the General Government, however constitutional or proper they might be, while they would be under the most direct and powerful influence to sustain the General Government as a mere engine for the unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive purposes of collecting money from the people, for an object never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and wholly inconsistent with the purposes for which it was created.

Resolved, therefore, That to distribute the surplus revenue among the States would be unjust, unconstitutional, oppressive, and dangerous to the General Government; and that the only plan that can be devised, that will be at once economical, just, constitutional, and safe, is, by a reduction of the taxes, to leave the money not necessary for the purposes of the Government in the pockets of those who make it.

New York, Feb. 9.

THE MARKET.—There was a sale yesterday of 500 bbls. Alexandria Flour for immediate delivery at $6, and that was the best price which could be obtained for common Southern sorts. The news however from Liverpool to Jan. 3d, is favorable to Flour, quoting an advance of 2s*a*3s per brl. bringing up the price to 31s 6d*a*32s6d per brl. in bond: a favourable effect may be expected on our market, but there have as yet this morning been no sales. The Liverpool news is also favorable to Ashes and Naval Stores and not unfavorable as we think to Cotton, the stocks of which Dec 31st though larger in the ports, were thought taking the condition of the manufactures into consideration, not to be larger than they were a year ago, notwithstanding the important fact, that the imports had been greater than in 1829 by 152,203 bales. Thus England has increased her consumption of Cotton in a single year to an amount larger than the whole quantity consumed in the U. States. New Orleans Molasses has been sold at 25cts. for good and Martinique at 23cts.

Journal of Commerce.

[Sales of Southern Flour were made in N. York on the 10th, at $6 37 to 6 50.]

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: There appeared in the Journal of the 9th instant, a communication over the signature of the Hon'ble Wm. Murchison, Senator from Cumberland, which he says was called for by his Constituents, explanatory of a vote he gave in opposition to a set of Political Resolutions, as they came amended from the House of Commons for the concurrence of the Senate. The Resolution from the House of Commons to which the Hon. Senator dissented, and which he thinks was quite objectionable, is in these words—"That the re-election of Andrew Jackson is an object greatly to be desired, and highly necessary to preserve the harmony and promote the interests of the Union." That the Hon. Senator voted conscientiously and correctly, in rejecting this resolution, I am willing to admit;—but why he should have wished after the vote he had just given, that a set of Resolutions offered in the Commons by Mr. Henry, should have reached the Senate, and which he thinks would have been adopted in the Senate with very little or no opposition, I am entirely at a loss to imagine. One of Mr. Henry's Resolutions, and which the Gentleman quotes, I presume as a favorite one, and for which we are to understand he would have voted, differs only in phraseology, not in substance, with the one he had just voted against. It is in these words, "That the distinguished public services of General Andrew Jackson, his wise, patriotic and independent administration of the General Government, entitle him to the confidence of his country, and show him eminently worthy of being re-elected President of the United States." Pray, Mr. Senator, where is the mighty difference in the substance of these Resolutions, that you should have voted for the rejection of the former and manifested such an anxiety to have voted for the adoption of the latter? Are they not both recommendations *"to your enlightened Constituents,"* of Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency? This looks like "gaping at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Another objection with the Hon. Senator for passing any Resolution, nominating Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency, was, that it would be imitating the example set by the friends of Mr. Clay. On this head he holds the following language—"To believe for a moment, that it is or ever will be possible for Henry Clay to be elected President of the United States, is perfectly futile, and to notice the petty party meetings would only be bringing them into notice, and make them assume an importance that does not belong to them," &c. A sage thought this, Mr. Senator; how wonderously wise! Surely, no man but yourself would ever have thought that the nomination of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency would be so far imitating the course pursued by Mr. Clay's friends, as to give him and them a consequence they are not entitled to! Mr. Clay's friends can no doubt, bear all this; but surely, if your communication should ever reach Mr. Clay, he will cry his eyes out.

At a more convenient season I may take some farther notice of the Hon. Senator's reasoning.

ROCKFISH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.

The public meeting in reference to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, which was called for yesterday evening, was held accordingly at the District Court Room. It was attended, we learn, of about two hundred persons.—The Chair was taken by Mr. Henry Horn; Gen. Robert Patterson and John Nagle acted as Vice Presidents; and Col. John Thompson, and Col. J. W. L. Freeman, as Secretaries. Col. James Page offered resolutions, which he prefaced with a speech, and which were passed without debate. A committee of correspondence, consisting of thirty-six persons, was appointed, the customary resolution relative to the publication of the proceedings adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Specie.—It is supposed the amount of specie now lying in the vaults of the Atlantic Banks, is nearly *thirty millions of dollars.* The United States Bank and branches have above 11 millions.

The Ovid Gazette, published in Seneca county, in the state of New York, says, that "every other consideration appears now to be lost in the religious revivals spreading over that section of country. Politics, foreign and domestic, are no longer thought of or inquired for. The Regency, with all its power and influence, has sunk into oblivion; the buck-tails have doused their badges of distinction; anti-masonry is dead and buried; men's visages are creamed and mantled over with the smiles of brotherly affection."—The editor adds—"But in all this, gentle reader, *our debts* are not blotted out, but are daily brought to our remembrance. If help is not speedily found in Israel, I shall have, and that shortly, to pursue my journey into another land, and even run the chance of crossing the Red Sea, and finding a home in Egypt."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 9, Brig Native from New York, Schrs. Repeater from New York, Allchance from Boston, Sloop Eclipse from Charleston. Below, Brigs Abeona from Matanzas, cargo 100 hhds. Molasses, Sarah Lee from New York, Brutes, with Salt and Crates.

CLEARED, Schrs. Only Son for Rochelle, France, Ostrich, for Boston.

Commission Business,

NEW YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the City of New York by the first of next month, for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business there, more particularly in the purchase of Goods on order, solicits the patronage of his friends and the Merchants of the State generally.

JESSE BIRDSALL.

February 15, 1231. 15-2w.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,

Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,

A further supply of low priced paper expected soon.

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Thursday Morning.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cognac, 4th pf -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple -	do	40	45
Peach -	do	45	50
Bacon -	lb	6	7
Beeswax -	do	18	20
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual. -	do	10	11
Candles, Mould -	do	14	
Cotton - -	100lbs	8 25	8 50
Corn - -	bushel	65	70
Copperas - -	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax - -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough -	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	5 25	5 50
Fine -	do	4	5
Fish, Herrings (none -	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do		4 50
Mullet, -	do		4 25
Feathers -	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country -	do		50
Ginger -	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12 -	do	4 50	
Iron - -	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal } -	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant } -	do		
Lime - -	cask	2	2 50
Lard - -	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting -	do	27	30
Sole -	do	25	27
Bridle -	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar -	lb	5	8
Logwood - -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses - -	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	6	6 50
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles - -	1000	1 50	12
Oats, - -	bushel	35	45
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16	18
Linseed -	gallon	75	80
Pork - -	barrel		10
Pepper - -	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7	
Others -	do	7	
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	45	50
Rice - -	100 lb	3	4
Rags - -	lb	2½	3
Shot - -	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump -	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	70	75
Turks Island, } -	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c. } -			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	15
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	19
German -	do	14	17
Salt-petre -	do	12	18
Tallow - -	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x - -	box	13	15
Wheat - -	bushel	80	90
Whiskey - -	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga -	do	70	80

Bills of Exchange for sale.

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: I am not by nature, calculated for melancholy: but last night, my thoughts being raised towards Heaven, I accidentally laid my hand upon the *New York Mirror* of Jan. 29, 1831, where I found the following feeling Lines, which, though lengthy, I hope you will give a place in your poet's corner.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14. C.

I live, as lives a withered bough,
Blossomless, leafless, and alone;
There is none left to love me now,
Or shed one tear when I am gone.

When I am gone—no matter where,
I dread no other world but this,
To leave it is my only prayer,
That hope my only happiness.

For I am weary of it—black
Are sun, and stars, and sky to me;
And my own thoughts are made the rack
That wrings my nerves in agony.

There's not a wretched one that lives
And loathes like me the light of day;
And I shall bless the hour that gives
My body to its kindred clay.

And yet at times—I know not why,
There comes a foolish, feverish thought,
Of where these shrivelled limbs shall lie,
And where this dead cold flesh shall rot,

And then I shudder at the tone
Of my heart's hymn, and seem to hear
The shrieking of my dying groan,
The rattling clod upon my bier;

And feel the pang which he who dies,
Welcomes—the pang which gives me rest—
Ere the lead-weights are on mine eyes,
Or the white shroud is on my breast;

When the death-foam is on my lip,
And the death-dews are in my hair,
And my clench'd fingers in the grip
Of agony, are clinging there.

And then I feel how sad it is
To know there's none my fate to weep,
Print on my lip the unanswered kiss,
Or close mine eyes in their last sleep.

For all unheard the damp earth flung
Upon my coffin lid must be;
By strangers will the bell be rung,
That tolls in mockery for me.

And he who tolls will laugh the while,
And whistle his light song of mirth;
And he who digs my grave will smile
As senseless as its senseless earth.

Some dark-robed priest, perhaps, will pray
Beside my bier—because he must,
And some hoarse voices sing or say
The unfeeling adage, "dust to dust."

And if perchance I leave behind
Enough of worldly pelf to raise
A marble tomb—my name enshrined
In prodigality of praise,

May meet the passing stranger's eye,
A sculptor's monument and pride;
Telling that man was born to die,
And I—was born and lived and died.

And men will trample on my grave,
And keep the grass from growing there;
And not even one poor flower will wave
Above me in the summer air.

For there are none to plant it—none
To water it with patient tears;
My cradle watchers—they are gone—
The monitors of my young years

Are silent now—there was a time—
It is a long, long time ago—
When in a pure and holy clime
I breathed—and if the clouds of woe

Dimm'd the blue heaven of my thought,
Like summer storms they flitted by,
And when they vanish'd there were wrought
Bright rainbows in the twilight sky,

On which my wild gaze linger'd till
Their colours faded far away;
Those clouds—I feel their dampness still—
But the bright rainbows—where are they?

Lost,

BETWEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a small Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and pearl, marked on the back J C K. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Auction Store. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13. ‖10tf.‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov* 11, 1830.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

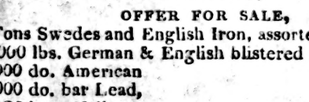
Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf‖



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,
Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL. & CO.

November 18, §2tf§

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

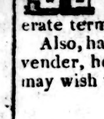
JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

Private Boarding.



THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron, American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

THE CHARTER OF THE *Rail Road Company*,

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. Also, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖30‖

Mansion Hotel

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers will enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Parties in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR furnished with the best that can be procured. The Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, by the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 85tf

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Sattinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Cassimeres,
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French Hose,
Do do do do do
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Silks,
Do do do do do do Florentines,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose,
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Fringe,
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment,
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment. The Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.